WORK SHEET
UNIT-III

1. NC stands for:
   A) Numerical Calculation
   B) Numerical Control
   C) Network Control
   D) Number Control

Answer: B) Numerical Control

2. The primary purpose of an NC system is:
   A) Data storage
   B) Machine tool control through coded instructions
   C) Product packaging
   D) Quality inspection only

Answer: B) Machine tool control through coded instructions

3. Which of the following is an element of an NC system?
   A) Program of instructions
   B) Machine Control Unit (MCU)
   C) Machine tool
   D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

4. NC part programming refers to:
   A) Writing instructions for machine operations
   B) Designing machine tools
   C) Manufacturing raw materials
   D) Product testing

Answer: A) Writing instructions for machine operations

5. Which is a method of NC part programming?
   A) Manual programming
   B) Computer-assisted programming
   C) Both A and B
   D) Neither A nor B

Answer: C) Both A and B

6. In manual part programming, the program is prepared by:
   A) A robot
   B) The programmer manually

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C) A sensor
D) The machine tool

Answer: B) The programmer manually

7. Computer-assisted part programming is mainly used for:
   A) Simple calculations only
   B) Complex machining operations
   C) Product assembly
   D) Material handling

Answer: B) Complex machining operations

8. A post processor is used to:
   A) Inspect finished products
   B) Convert cutter location data into machine-specific codes
   C) Design CAD models
   D) Store manufacturing data

Answer: B) Convert cutter location data into machine-specific codes

9. SPPL stands for:
   A) Standard Part Programming Language
   B) Simple Program Processing Logic
   C) A Simple Programming Language
   D) System Programming Production Language

Answer: C) A Simple Programming Language

10. Which code is commonly used in NC programming?
    A) G-code
    B) HTML
    C) Java
    D) SQL

Answer: A) G-code

11. CNC stands for:
    A) Computer Numerical Control
    B) Central Numerical Control
    C) Computer Network Control
    D) Central Network Computing

Answer: A) Computer Numerical Control

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12. Compared to NC machines, CNC machines provide:
    A) Less flexibility
    B) Higher flexibility and automation
    C) No memory storage
    D) Lower accuracy

Answer: B) Higher flexibility and automation

13. DNC stands for:
    A) Direct Numerical Control
    B) Digital Numerical Coding
    C) Data Numerical Control
    D) Direct Network Coding

Answer: A) Direct Numerical Control

14. In a DNC system, multiple machine tools are controlled by:
    A) A central computer
    B) A plotter
    C) A scanner
    D) A printer

Answer: A) A central computer

15. Adaptive Control Systems adjust machining parameters based on:
    A) Fixed instructions only
    B) Real-time feedback
    C) Manual intervention only
    D) Product color

Answer: B) Real-time feedback

Fill in the Blanks

1. NC stands for Numerical _____.
   Answer: Control
2. The brain of an NC machine is the Machine Control _____ (MCU).
   Answer: Unit
3. Writing machining instructions is called NC part _____.
   Answer: Programming
4. _____ programming is prepared directly by the programmer without software assistance.
   Answer: Manual
5. Complex NC programs are often created using _____ assisted programming.
   Answer: Computer

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6. A _____ processor converts cutter location data into machine-specific instructions.
   Answer: Post
7. SPPL stands for A Simple Programming _____.
   Answer: Language
8. CNC stands for Computer Numerical _____.
   Answer: Control
9. DNC stands for Direct Numerical _____.
   Answer: Control
10. Adaptive Control Systems use real-time _____ to optimize machining operations.
    Answer: Feedback

Fill in the Blanks:

1. Control
2. Unit
3. Programming
4. Manual
5. Computer
6. Post
7. Language
8. Control
9. Control
10. Feedback